

intermittently manned by any number of persons.

42. *M10* means those offshore facilities continuously manned by ten (10) or more persons.

43. *No discharge of free oil* means that waste streams may not be discharged when they would cause a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the receiving water or fail the static sheen test defined in appendix 1 to 40 CFR part 435, subpart A.

44. *No discharge of diesel oil* in drilling mud means a determination that diesel oil is not present based on a comparison of the gas chromatogram from an extract of the drilling mud and from diesel oil obtained from the drilling rig or platform. GC/MS may also be used.

45. *Oil-based drilling mud* means a drilling mud with fossil-derived petroleum hydrocarbons as the continuous phase.

46. *Open water* means less than 25 percent ice coverage within a one (1) mile radius of the discharge site.

47. *Plastics* means any garbage that is solid material, that contains as an essential ingredient one or more synthetic organic high polymers, and that is formed or shaped either during the manufacture of the polymer or polymers or during fabrication into a finished product by heat or pressure or both. "Degradable" plastics, which are composed of combinations of degradable starches are either (a) synthetically produced or (b) naturally produced but harvested and adapted for use, are considered to be plastics. Naturally produced plastics such as crabshells and other types of shells, which appear normally in the marine environment, are not considered to be plastics.

48. *ppm* means parts per million.

49. *Putrescible waste* means waste capable of becoming rotting, rotten, or stinking.

50. *Sanitary wastes* means human body waste discharged from toilets and urinals.

51. *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

52. *Sidetracked well* means a new hole drilled from a main well to a different bottom hole location.

53. *Site* means the single, specific geographical location where a mobile drilling facility (jackup rig, semi-

submersible, or arctic mobile rig) conducts its activity, including the area beneath the facility, or to a location on a single gravel island.

54. *Slush ice* occurs during the initial stage of ice formation when unconsolidated individual ice crystals (frazil) form a slush layer at the surface of the water column.

55. *SPP* means suspended particulate phase.

56. *Stable ice* means ice that is stable enough to support discharged muds and cuttings.

57. *Static Sheen Test* means the standard test procedure that has been developed for this industrial subcategory for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the requirement of no discharge of free oil. The methodology for performing the static sheen test is presented in Appendix 1 to Subpart A of 40 CFR part 435.

58. *Step-out well* means a new hole drilled from a main well to a different bottom hole location.

59. *Test fluid* means the discharge which would occur should hydrocarbons be located during exploratory drilling and tested for formation pressure and content. This would consist of fluids sent downhole during testing along with water and particulate matter from the formation.

60. *Toxicity* as applied to BAT effluent limitations for drilling fluids and drill cuttings shall refer to the toxicity test procedure presented in Appendix 2 to Subpart A of 40 CFR 435.

61. *Unstable or broken ice conditions* means greater than 25 percent ice coverage within a one (1) mile radius of the discharge site after spring breakup or after the start of ice formation in the fall, but not stable ice.

62. *Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation (see Part IV.H.).

63. *v/v* means volume of oil/volume of mud (per API Retort Test).

64. *Victual waste* means any spoiled or unspoiled food waste.

65. *Waste stream* means any non-de minimis stream of pollutants within the Permittee's facility that enters any permitted outfall or navigable waters. This includes spills and other

unintentional, non-routine or unanticipated discharges.

66. *Water depth* means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at mean lower low water (0.0).

67. *24-hour composite* sample means a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than 8 discrete aliquots. Each aliquot shall be a grab sample of not less than 100 ml and shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

68. *96-hr LC50* means the concentration of a test material that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms in a toxicity test after 96 hours of constant exposure.

VII. References

- CENTEC. 1985. Analysis of Diesel Oil in Drilling Fluids and Drill Cuttings. Attachment to a letter dated 4/22/95 from David F. Tompkins, Centec Analytical Services, to Janis Hastings, EPA Region 10.
- U.S. Department of Interior. 1992. Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Oil Resource Management: Comprehensive Program (1992-1997). Proposed final. Minerals Management Service.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1993. Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMP). Office of Water. EPA 833-B-93-004. October 1993. (Note—this can be obtained free of charge from the EPA Water Resource Center by calling 202/260-7786.)

[FR Doc. 95-12370 Filed 5-23-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5210-2]

Hazardous Waste Management System: Land Disposal Restrictions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed approval of application to extend the approved Case-by-Case Extension of Land Disposal Restrictions Effective Date.

SUMMARY: EPA is today proposing approval of the application submitted by Great Lakes Chemical Corporation (Great Lakes), requesting an extension to the June 30, 1995, extended date of the RCRA land disposal restrictions (LDR) treatment standards applicable to wastewaters with the hazardous wastes codes K117, K118, K131, K132, and F039. To be granted such a request, the applicant must demonstrate, among other things, that there is insufficient capacity to manage its waste and has entered into a binding contractual commitment to construct or otherwise

provide such capacity, but due to circumstances beyond its control, such capacity could not reasonably be made available by the effective date. Great Lakes adequately met these requirements and was granted an initial Case-By-Case Extension for one year effective June 30, 1994 to June 30, 1995, with the option to renew this extension for up to one additional year (see FR 5151-3). Based on the Case-By-Case extension provisions and request by Great Lakes to extend the ban date, Great Lakes will be allowed, upon final approval to land dispose of its K117, K118, K131, K132, AND F039 wastes upon final approval, until September 30, 1995, without being subject to the land disposal restrictions applicable to such wastes. Final Approval of this extension, will only be valid for injection into Well Nos. 5 and 6.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This approved extension of the LDR effective date becomes effective May 11, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Water Management Division, Water Supply Branch (6W-SU), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The RCRA/Superfund Hotline, at (800) 424-9346 (toll free) or (703) 412-9810, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Dated: May 11, 1995.

Myron O. Knudson,

Director, Water Management Division.

[FR Doc. 95-12773 Filed 5-23-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

Gulf of Mexico Program Technical Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Program.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Program's Technical Advisory Committee will hold a meeting at the Marriott Hotel, 555 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Douglas Lipka, Acting Director, Gulf of Mexico Program Office, Building 1103, Room 202, John C. Stennis Space Center, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000, at (601) 688-3726.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Program will be held June 20, 1995, at the Marriott Hotel, 555 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. The committee will meet from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Agenda items will include: A

report from Battelle on the draft QA/QC plan for the Gulf of Mexico Program; Development of a conceptual model for the Gulf of Mexico; Strategies for locating long-term monitoring sites on the Gulf coast (this will focus on possible integration of GEMS, LTER sites, LMER sites and REMAP); A research needs/coordination conference for the Gulf Program partner agencies; Hypoxia (Dead Zone) Symposium Planning; and Introduce the role of the TAC in the issue integration process. The meeting is open to the public.

Douglas A. Lipka,

Acting Director, Gulf of Mexico Program

[FR Doc. 95-12774 Filed 5-23-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-5210-4]

Clean Water Act (CWA) 304(l): Availability of List of Submissions and Proposed Approval Decisions

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of a list submitted to U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 304(l)(1)(C) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(C) as well as U.S. EPA's proposed approval decision, and request for public comment.

DATES: Comments must be submitted to U.S. EPA on or before June 23, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Copies of these items can be obtained by writing or calling: Mr. Howard Pham, U.S. EPA—Region 5, 304(l) Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Region 5, Water Division (Mail Code WQP-16J), 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604-3507, telephone: (312) 353-2310.

Comments on these items should be sent to Howard Pham, U.S. EPA—Region 5 at the address given above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard Pham at the address and telephone number given above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 304(l) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1314(l), required each State, within 2 years after February 4, 1987, to submit to the U.S. EPA, three lists of waters, including a list of those waters in which the State does not expect to achieve applicable water quality standards, after application of technology-based controls, due to discharges of toxic pollutants from point sources (the "B List" or "Short List"). 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(B). The second, or "Mini" list consists of waters that are not meeting the new water quality standards

developed under Section 303(c)(2)(B) for toxic pollutants because of pollution from point and nonpoint sources. 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(A)(i). The third, or "Long" list includes all waters on the other two lists, plus any waters which, after the implementation of technology-based controls, are not expected to meet the water quality goals of the Act. 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(A)(ii).

For each water segment identified in these lists, the State was required, by February 4, 1989, to submit a "C List" specifying point sources discharging toxic pollutants believed to be preventing or impairing such water quality. 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(C).

For each point source identified on the State's C list as discharging toxic pollutants into a water segment on the State's B list, the State was further required to submit to U.S. EPA, an individual control strategy (ICS) that the State determined would serve to reduce point source discharges of toxic pollutants to the receiving water to a degree sufficient to attain water quality standards in that water within 3 years after the date of the establishment of the ICS. 33 U.S.C. 1314(l)(1)(D).

U.S. EPA initially interpreted the statute to require States to identify on the C list, only those facilities that discharge toxic pollutants believed to be impairing waters listed on the B list. In *Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) v. U.S. EPA*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals remanded that portion of the regulation and directed U.S. EPA to amend the regulations to require the States to identify all point sources discharging any toxic pollutant that is believed to be preventing or impairing water quality of any stream segment listed on any of the three lists of waters, and to indicate the amount of the toxic pollutant discharges by each source. See *NRDC v. U.S. EPA*, 915 F.2d 1313, 1323-24 (9th Cir. 1990). U.S. EPA amended 40 CFR 130.10(d)(3) accordingly. See 57 FR 33040 (July 24, 1992).

Consistent with U.S. EPA's amended regulation, the State of Ohio submitted on April 20, 1992, to U.S. EPA, for approval a supplemental facility list (SFL) as required under Section 304(l)(1)(C). U.S. EPA's review of Ohio's 304(l) SFL and its procedures used to develop the list, found the procedures to be consistent with the requirements of the amended regulations. Based on the above findings, U.S. EPA noticed the availability of Ohio's SFL, as well as the Agency's proposed approval decisions and request for public comments (see U.S. EPA's Notice of Availability and Proposed Approval Decisions published at FR 12332, March 24, 1994).